



THE REFORM LEGISLATURE OLD SALT'S MEMORY PRODUCTIVE OF STARTLING RESULTS.

The Seventy's Committee Leaving the Assembly with Downcast Benda-Terwilliger's Resignation Accepted—A Board of Rail-

The revienty a Commissioners.

Resignation Accepted A Board of Railrad Commissioners.

Correspondence of The Sun.

Alhany, Feb. 14.—The factics of the opponents of the Seventy's charter are evidently to delay at the upon it as long as possible, believing their forces so as to defeat it. Vesterday it was almost universally conceded that nothing could prevent its passage through the Assembly this week. But the developments of this morning have put a new face upon the matter. If Mr. Alvord or Mr. Husted had the management of the charter, there is no question but that it would have been put upon its islind reading before this. But Hawkins and Alberger were way in wrangling over unimportant amendaments and suggestions made for the purpose of delay, by Twombly and others, when the House, as evidenced by its votes, were ready to vote them down overwhelmingly as soon as offered. The members of the Commistee of Seventy are now aware of the mistake they made in not securing, as it is said they might have done, the increase of the House. Everybody this morning was analignating a grand field day, and the galleries and loboics were crowded with those who had come to hear

THE ONONDAGA GIANT

make his expected onslaught upon the measures, it being understood that as soon as the bill had been gone through with by sections he would attack it on "general principles". But

make his expected onslaught upon the measure, it being understood that as soon as the bill had been gone through with by sections he would attack it on "general principles." But everybusy was doomed to disappointment. Mr. Alvord come into the House looking smiling and happy—too happy in fact to bode good to the Seventy and their charter. He did not look like aman who was about to make a five hours speech, and the sequel proved that he had no such intention. Immediately on the conclusion of the reading of the journal Mr. Moseley of Kings called up his resolution of last week PROVIDING FOR A RECESS.

Kings called up his resolution of last week
PROVIDING FOR A RECESS
from the 16th to the 26th inst. Thus far in the
session Alvord has bitterly opposed all adjournments, but in this instance he contented himself with merely ca.ing the ayes and noes, so as
to put himself right on the record, but evidently
being in favor of the recess. When, however,
Mr. Rose, an honest old farmer from St. Lawrence, moved an amendment to restrict the recess to four days, old Salt got up and said just
mough to kill the amendment, preferring that
if either should pass that it might be the origimal resolution, at the same time being particular
to state that he was opposed to all adjournments. It being generally conceded that a recess over Washington's birthday would be had,
the one thus given by Alvord was taken and the
resolution taking a recess from the loth to the
both was passed. This was
THE FIRST MOVE FOR DELAY

on the part of the opponents of the Seventy, for it was conceded to be impossible to get it through the Sounds before Friday. Its friends had come into the House this morning determined, if possible, to go through with the consideration and put the charter on its third reading. Nearly an hour had been consumed in the discussion of the recess resolution and routine business, and about a quarter before 12 the Speaker announced the "special order of the day, a bill to provide for the local government of the city and county of New York." Alvord was on his feet in an instant, and said that by a resolution adopted some time since, the use of the Chamber for today had been given to the State Agricultural Society, and as they met at 12 o clock, and only a few manutes remained, he moved that the special order for to-morrow. This

FELL LIKE A BOMBSHELL

relit like a bondshell.

Into the midst of the Seventy, who were scated in a roup at the rear of the Chamber. Join Whener rushed over to Hawkins, tooking at Alvord on his way much as a bungry mastiff would view a piece of raw beef. The upper lips of Biamerinal and Seen went up and their noses came down still further, while Gov, Schemon and the rest of the Committee appeared to be extremely shocked and uncomfortable. But hearis every member of the House was as much burpured as was the Committee of Seventy, most of them having entirely forgotten that such a resolution had occur passed by them. Mr. Aloure, wanted to know it the gendleman from nonone was quite sure that such a resolution had been passed by them. Mr. Aloure, wanted to know it the gendleman from nonone was quite sure that such a resolution AIN READED OFF BY OLD SALT,

the Agricultural Society would need when in the evening for the delivery of rull address, So. Col. Hawkins rose to taing, but, evidently overcome by his on New York and he have been seen do an State street to their headquarters vivord and growing over the high price in Albany, followed closely by a folly braded by Charley Spencer and Mark out their way to the Delayan to make Leland's wine cellar. At 12 o'clock the tillers of the soil took possession of the eatie-field, and began telling what they at framing, while the friends and foes arier to ired to their quarters to form of matters, and to take counsel of one

plan of the Seventy's opponents. Lan now is, as I understand, to keep up it in the Assembly until after Friday, a course it cannot pass through that body are the recess, and in the meantime its also will try to consolidate their forces, as a sufficient amount of "sugar" to a their speckled charter, and make it palfine money raised by the Committee aty is said to be nearly exhausted, the main it is charged, having been confiscated cors of the Committee, or used in paying this in this city. A new levy will have to an order to continue the fight.

had no intention or wish to prevent an investigation of the matter referred to that Committee, for I have been conscious always that the whole truth, when it was secertained, would come far short of the measure of the accusations and innendos male.

And now that all is shown that the most zealous for truth or the most malicious can shew, it will not appear from the testiniony that I have ever increased an account; that I have ever requested or suggested any action which vould cause an account, or that I have ever taken a cut from the Strict Tressury which was not my due. The sole thing which I have due is to follow a precedent established for you, and the money which I have received I considered, than this mage.

A LEGITMATE PEROLIFITE OF THE FLACE.

to be in conformity with the views of George O.
Jones on the subject of railroads, he having
given it much study, and also with numerous
petitions presented to the Legislature last winter and this. The proposed Commissioners it
will be seen, are well known and highly respectable gentlemen.

The Commissioners named are Amass J. Parker, Geo.
Gedies, Henry R. Selden, Lucius Robinson, and Horace
Greeley. It will be the duty of the Commissioners to
represent the rights and protect the interests of the
people and to see that the roads are operated for public
ties. The Commissioners shall have power and are
authorized for a majority of them) to enter on the
promises, or any office, or building of any railroad
campany doing business in this State, and examine,
under outh, the officers, agents, or employers, or any
person interested in any manner in the property of such
company, in all things relating interets, or the indebtedness of such company and the manager sof the property
belonging to or operated by such company. They shall
also have power to

FIX THE AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

belonging to or operated by such company. They sha also have power to

FIX THE AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK and bonded indebtedness of all railroad companies of his State, but in no case shall the amount of such stock and bonds when so fixed be per mitted to exceed the par value of the amount levied of and actually paid into the treasury of such company by the stock and bondoulers severally; and no company shall hereaster levy rates on passenger travel or tolls on freight the stock and bondoulers severally; and no company shall hereaster levy rates on passenger travel, or tolls on freight when in their ladement the are deemed to be unjust, or whenever the officers of agents of any company representing any such conditions of any company representing any such of any company representing any such conditions of the state of any company representing any such of the seven of this State to examine the seven contributed for passenger travel. In case of a recursolable for passenger travel. In case of a recursolable and the rule softed, the Commissioners are composed to the possession of said railroad, and shall have power to the possession of said railroad, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, the railroad independent on the railroad in the commissioner are compowered to administer affiducities, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, the railroad independent pure such possession of particular affiducities, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, the railroad independent pure such passes and papers, the railroad independent persons and papers.

are empowered to administer affidacite, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, the railroads undergoing investigation to pay all expenses.

THE GREAT SLIGONTER.

THE Which he was the best dressed and best looking man present. He looked somewhat fatigued, however, from the fact that he had his hair curled by Tom Rafter before leaving New York, and did not wish to disturb the curls by lying down until after the reception. He danced with the ladies and drank lemonade with the Governor. To-day he made his appearance in the Assembly, and was the observed of all observers; but his curls had disappeared. It is said that Denny is here to see about those figures equinting at his friend Brennan, and to learn if possible what they are going to do about it. He is anxious to make a match at hand ball with Jimmy Hayes, and give him ten points, to decide the little difficulty between that gentlemma and the Sheriff. Hayes is just now out of condition but will make the match if Denny will have with from Norton of the Fourteenth Ward at evens.

Senter Marghey introduced a hill provide to

reason of her marriage with an alien or the alienage of such children or their descendents.

TERWILLIGER'S SUCCESSOR.

At a cancus of the Republican Senators this evening it was decided to elect Mr. Charles R. D. yton to the clerkship made vacant by the resignation of Terwilliger. The vote glood little. Terwilliger's resignation was forced from him by the fact that he had learned that the committee of investigation had resolved to report in favor of his expulsion, notwithstanding they had been nounded continually ever since the investigation began by friends of the Administration to whitewash him. The selection of Mr. Dayton is said not to be satisfactory to Terwilliger or the Custom House faction, though everyone else appears to be well pleased.

The Railway Committee of the House to-day had under consideration the Eric Classification Reped bill. Mr. Matthew Hale appeared for the bill, Mr. Shearman against it, and George D. Jones for the people. This was the first hearing before the committee, and doubtless the bill will soon be favorably reported by the committee.

had a meeting, and examined Mr. Van head of The Seventy is no not be legislature. This been freely if no not channoes to day. It claims of the Committee of not channess to day. It claims of the legislature has been freely if no not channess to day. It claims of the legislature has been freely if no not channess to day. It claims of the seventy is constant to did not cleat a single campalation did not cleat a single campalation and that the candidates who were it by them alone were all defeated. This so offset the claim of the Seventy that ream the people of Sew York city. Actins showing the majority against the athat election was industry against the that election was industry against the that election was industry against the thing and which it will be remembered, that they note that they polled over the athat election was industry against the the athat election was industry against the that election was industry against the thing and which it is expected on the charter to moreover.

Alively fight is expected on the charter to more of the control of the custom House gang. Oliver charlick, W. Fashmead, Jr., and R. W. Yan Voornis and W. Foster, Jr., of the Custom House gang. Oliver charlick, W. Fashmead, Jr., and George Elliss, Jr., arrived on the late train. It is said they come the whole the committee but it is more than probable that they have come to give on being characted are effected, and examined Mr. Yan density to former clerks, and among them Mr. Terminger, Mr. Calkins, Clerk, or the last Sec. to the last the more very last the more than the had a more decides the Mr. Terminger. Mr. Calkins, Clerk, or the last Sec. to the last Sec. to was also examined, and teating the was also examined, and examined Mr. Terminger. Mr. Calkins, Clerk, or the last Sec. to the last Sec. to was also examined, and examined the last the only of the was all the was allowed the Mr. Terminger. Mr. Calkins, Clerk, or the last Sec. to the Mr. Calkins, Clerk, or the was also examined, and examined Mr. Terminger. Mr. Calkins, Cler

chares a ciaim of \$5.0 of the legal advisor of the Board of Eaglery 1987.

A communication was received from one Frederick Reichter of 'st flaird street, requesting the Board not to pay the salery of 'unries it. Chare, easing criterions of Insulabrance, as the writer regards Mr. Charey "as a discrete to the joing government." Mr. Eichter says he would "be very glad to prove it before the Board at at my time." The letter was filed.

The payrolls of the officers and clerks of the Fire Department for December averanticle, and a number of claims or court stenographers were laid over.

On Tuesday night Buckhout changed his man-ner materially. He did not skeep a wink all night. He are little or nothing yesterday, and trembled violently all day. His hair is turning gray. His voice is unateady, is Mr. Terwilliger's lotter:

with State of New York.

with morts terrore when he hard that the Governor had refused to catertain any proposition tending to ches the state.

This here is a not the state of the state of the state of the state of the state.

To the state of the s

THE LITTLE NEGRO WAIF. THE BLACK BOY WHO WAS BURNED

AT SUSQUEHANNA. Alone in the World-Floating on a Railroad -Rough Friends in the Mountains-Heart-less Treatment-Thrown Under a Loco-

the case.

Susquehanne is a division terminus of the Eric Railroad, and is inhabited mainly by the employees of that company. The extensive repair shops located here, furnishing employment to hundreds of mechanics, draw a large popula-tion. But in all this population there is not one negro family. Among the employees here there are a large number of Irishmen, who, with the

peculiarities of their race, entertain an inate host: ity to the black race.

A POOR LITTLE NEGRO WAIP.

Little Johnny Donohue, as he calls himself, the negro boy who was burned, was a waif drifting along the line of the road seeking his livin by his wits and honest efforts. He was an oblig ing, good-natured, harmless fellow, thirteen or fourteen years of age, with no knowledge of his parentage, and without a friend in the world other than as he made friends in his wanderings. He says that until a few months ago he was living with a farmer named Dono-hue, somewhere near Port Jervis; but Donohue broke up housekesping and turned him adrift. He then found his way to the staon in pursuit of work and a living. He worked around the stations at Port Jervis and Deposit for a while, and ultimately drifted to this place, where he landed about two weeks ago. He at once sought employment in the village, expressing his desire to work at anything for his board and clothing.

SETTING UP IN BUSINESS.

The provisions of Nichol's Hotal took com-

and clothing.

The proprietors of Nichol's Hotel took compassion on him and gave him temporary sheiter, and after several days he succeeded in security capital enough to set him up in the boot-blacking business with a complete outfit. Among those who assisted him in gatting under weigh as an independent artist, besides the proprietor of Nichol's Hotel, was one Jack Duffy, a night switchman in the railroad yard here. Toward Jack, therefore, the young negro felt a good deal of kindness and gratitude, which he manifested by making the switchman's room his headquarters and keeping up the Bres there while that official was engaged in his duttes in the yard. This switchman's office or room is a little apartment about twelve feet square at the eastern end of the freight-house, with a door opening out on the track. Directly beyond toward the east, and with an alley about four feet wide separating them, is the company's gashouse, in which another employee is engaged at night.

on Saturday night Johony repaired to the switchman's room, or the switch-house, as it is called, early in the evenius, probably intending to remain there as usual all night. At that time there were a number of village boys collected there, who at once set on the little colored boy and began hazing him. Daffy, the switchman, interfered in Johnny's behalf, and threatened to turn the boys out if they didn't behave themselves and let his guest alone. But Duffy had frequently to no out to attend to his switches, when the persecution of the dusky stranger would be resumed. At hast Johnny got frightened and went up to Nichor's Hotel on the hill just back of the switch house, and asked permission to leave his shoe-box and tools there for the night, at the same time telling of the persecution to which the town boys were subjecting him, and added that they threatened to take from him what money he had made. Mr. Chaffee, the proprictor, advised him to leave his money with him, which he did, making a special detooil of sixty cents, his accumulations up to that thue. Johnny then returned to the switch house for the night.

The Little Night of the night.

Later in the evening a fellow named Miles

Johnny's escape he crawled back into the switch house, accepting his rough treatment as a joke. Later in the evening Tom burke, the keeper of the gas house, and Patrick McCoy, a track hand from Deposit, enentered the switch house. McCoy swears that when he went in Johnny was lying on the Boor close by the stove, and he caudioned him of the danger of getting after there, whereupon the boy got up and moved to the side of the room furthest from the stove, where he laid down and soon went to sleep. About midnight Daffy, the switchman came in, and having nothing then to do for about forty minutes composed himself for a map. There was then in the room besides himself, Burk, the gas man, Bennett, the coupler, McCoy, the stranger, and little Johnny.

ENVELOPED IN FLAME.

About midnight, according to the sworn state-

About midnight, according to the sworn statement of these parties, they were all aroused by Johnnie's cries of "fire!" and found him running around the room with his right leg enveloped in flame. Burk, the gas man, ran out to the gas house and got a bucket of water which he dashed on the little fellow, but without quenching the flame. Daffy then caught up an overcoat and wrapped the boy in it, extinguishing the fire.

The boy then left the switch house and went into the gas house, where he remained awhile and then disappeared. James Griffin, fireman of a switching engine in the yard, informed Col. Cameron, the station agent, that he entered the switch house somewhere near midnight, and that he then saw Burk, the gas man, having

Col. Cameron interrogated Daffy sharply as to the occurrences of the night, and to him baffy denied that he had just come in from the yard to warm nimself by the stove when Johnny jumped up with his clothing on fire. The was utterly unable to account for the fire. This story was contradicted at the examination, when the theory was put forth that they were all asleep in the cubin. It is possible that Daffy denied to Col. Cameron that he was matery in order to avoid a discharge

gas house whenever he sought it. Both Daffy and Burk were arrested, but are now at large on bail. The belief is that after Daffy turned the village boys out of the switch house for persecuting Johnny they hung around and watched for the opportunity, when all should be asleep, to slip in unobserved and take their revenge by setting fire to the boy in the manner he was fired. THE EXAMINATION.

Rough Friends in the Mountains—Heart-less Treatment—Thrown Under a Locomotive—Set on Fire while Asleep.
Correspondence of The Sun.
SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., Feb. 14.—The heartless outrage committed on the little negro boy at this station on Saturday night has created above who were in the switch house during the evening, and where they went to after being timed out from the case now stands it is very much confused and unsatisfactory. McCoy, who was one of the occupants of the switch-house that night, and was a witness on that the boy was not so badly injured as at first reported, detract nothing from the brutality of the case.

THE EXAMINATION.

A partial examination of the case was had before Justice Kettle yesterday, when the facts as fore Justice Kettle yesterd

was cared for at Nichol's Hotel until Monday night, when the Poormaster removed him to a private house in the village, where he now is, attended by a phytician. His wounds are not deep nor dangerous. He is bright and cheerful, and will probably be about in a few weeks, or as soon as the burns heat. But that he escaped thus lightly is no mitigation of the crime of those who in so cowardly a manner attempted his life; and the whole community will rejoice to see them brought to the swerest punishment.

THE THIRD AVENUE PANK RUN

The Police Force Dismissed In the Concern

Preparing to Close its Doorst-The Paymerts to Depasters Vesterdas.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was continued yesterday. It assumed about the same proportions as on the previous day, and the payments were made as usual. At 8 o'clock in the morning a number of depositors

day, and the payments were made as usual. At so'clock in the meraina a number of depositors collected on the steps, waiting for the opening of the doors. This number gradually increased until the opening. At 10 o'clock A. M. about sixty-live persons were in line inside. A few passed out during the day, and more stepped in. As usual, the paying teller took all the time he wanted in making payments, and when 3 o'clock came ten persons remained unpaid—precisely the same number as on Tuesday.

During the mouning President Lyon sent to Capt. Cameron, of the Twenty-second street police, a note expressing his thanks to the Captain, and to the Silvers and men of his command, for the con-cours and efficient manner in which they had discharged the extra duties impassed on them by the bank run. The President further wrote that the emergency which had called for their presence had passed, and he therefore informed Capt. Cameron that the bank had no further need of the services of the police department.

On receipt of this note Capt. Cameron ordered the withdrawal of his force from the bank. Roundsman Schultz was in command at the bank at that time. At 12 o'clock, noon, the roundsman marshalled his forces, and marched out from the scene of the biggest bank run on record, leaving behind him but one member of the force, Detective McVey, a keen, quiet man, who remained in the bank during the afternoon and evening hours of business.

President Lyon's letter walk during the afternoon and evening hours of business.

President Lyon's letter man bedience to orders which have imposed on them continuous extra dury for more than six weeks. It is needless to say that the men of the Eighteenth are glad to be relieved of dury in the Department of Finance.

After the closing of the bank at 3 o'clock a number of depositors lingered about, waiting for the relieved of dury in the Department of Finance.

After the closing of the bank waiting for their money. Payments were begun at 6 o'clock, about forty persons were in line in the bank waitin

THE VOICE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

Hour Law Must be Enforced-What Workingmen Think of the President. The mass meeting of the workingmen at

Cooper Institute, last night, was large and enthusiastic. The hall was almost full of the men who gain their living by manual labor.

John Quinn presided, and said their object
was to operate upon and influence the legis-

lators of the country to redress the hardships they endured. It was to be regretted that the workingmen were not generally united more thoroughly throughout the country. One great grievance was the ten-hour law, which they must resist. Although an eight-nour law was supposed to exist, it was not in force in the public works; notably so at Albany. Although his hearers were not employed there, some of their fellow craftsmen were, and it was necessary to unite their volces to the volces of the men at work there in opposition to the taskmasters who take no interest in their welfare. The Chairman then introduced

Neil, the wrong is this: If the bill was made a law, the grubbers and usurers around the public offices would be deprived of the opportunities of BUYING YOUR VOUCHLES.

At ten or fifteen per cent. discount. It would destroy a pretty business for these sharks. The Committee of Ways and Mesans, Old Salt, chairman, denied us investigation of the charges against persons who stole building materials from the State; not only this, but waylaid and maltreated our witnesses. They bought the editors of the Aliany papers. We found one honest editor there. Men employed on the Capitol buildings were put to work on houses, and buildings were put to work on houses, and buildings of private citizens and politicians, the Capitol buildings were put to so employed were paid by the Capitol Commissioners, and they signed the Capitol buy roll. One nam was taken from the public buildings and embloyed on a farm to cultivate strawberries for a politician; he was paid at the capitol by the counties of the same that they say or they might get into the penilentiary. Well, if we do get before the courts, we will have an opportunity to prove who stole the State's money and property.

MR. Cummings, from Massachusetts, a Crispin, spoke next, and said that there was another question at stake besides trades' unboiler, and that was the means of educating the working means a day is what is needed." Mr. Cummings said. "I would have but four if I could get them. In my own state workmen as well as women and children are compelled to work eleven hours a day." The speaker spoke of Jay Cocke's advertisement in the payers, which shows that the public lands we their found that they have not if I could get them. In my own state workmen as well as women and children are compelled to work eleven hours a day." The speaker spoke of Jay Cocke's advertisement in the payers, which shows that the public lands donated to the Facilie Rairond realized at the maximum price soffeient to build four such roass. In the future they must prevent all this reckless absorptio

Maine Endersing the Present-Taker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Advices from Mazat-lan via Cape St. Lucas say the rebels still hold the city and laye obtained some successes over the Federal troops from Scares. Five thousand rifles with anoma-nition sent out from New York for the tase of the rebels at Mazatlan were select by the Government officers at Acabulco on the steamer Montage

AN EXPLOSION ON THE ERIE STRAINING A CONDEMNED LOCO. MOTIVE ON A HEAVY GRADE.

One Man Instantly Killed and Eleven Seriously if not Fatally Injured-Two Oil Cars and a Corn Car Burned. orrespondence of The Sun.

Susquenanna, Pa., Feb. 14.-Locomotive No. 251 of the Eric Railway, while pushing a heavy freight train up the grade from this place to Summit, about 8 o'clock last evening, exploded her boiler with terrible effect, killing one man outright and injuring, more or less severely, eleven others, of whom two or three are lying in a precarious condition. The train was known as extra freight No. 36, and consisted of 35 loaded freight cars, a caboose, and three locomotives. One was drawing, and two others (Nos. 251 and

255) were pushing.

The train left the station bound east, at about :30 or 7:40, in a blinding snow storm, and had reached the neighborhood of Germantown, about three miles east of here, when the boiler burst. The locomotive that exploded was pushing against the caboose car, and was held to that position by No. 258 behind it. The force of the explosion seems to have been forward. hattering the caboose into atoms.

THE TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION. The locomotive itself was detached by the explosion from its tender, and lifted bodily from the track and hurled a distance of about forty feet of the track and down an embankment, where it landed right side up, but completely headed about so as to face the west. The tender was left standing on the track. The locomotice behind it was not injured.

The wreck of the caboose took fire at once from the fuel of the locomotive driven into it by the force of the explosion. Two cars loaded with oll, just in front of the caboose, and a third laden with corn, also took fire and were consumed. The entire crew of the freight train were in the caboose at the time of the explosion, and also a number of railroad men, who were riding there deadhead, although contrary to the rules of the Company. How many were thus riding there is not definitely known, as their violation of the rules keeps them quiet. The locomotive itself was detached by the ex-

THE MAN WHO WAS KILLED. THE MAN WHO WAS KILLED.

Patrick McCoy, a track hand who lives at Deposit, had been here during the day a witness on the examination into the outrage on the little negro boy Donohue, and had caught a ride home on this train. He was standing on the rear bumper or platform of the caboose at the moment of the explosion, and was instantly killed. He was a married man, and leaves a young wife in indigent circumstances.

Miner H. Keese, of Port Jervis, was conductor of the freight, and was riding in the caboose. He escaped with bad scaleds on both hands.

M. F. Fitz, flagman, of Corning, hands, nose, and back scaleds.

Charles D. Dean, ollman, of Fort Jervis, face and hands scaleds, and bruised in back.

L. F. Bloker, brakeman, of Williamsville, hands and face scaled.

P. Conley, brakeman, of Port Jervis, one hand, face, and shoulders scaled.

PASSENGERS INJURED.

PASSENGERS INJURED.

PASSENGERS INJURED.

These were all employed on the train. In addition to these, the following named passengers were injured:

William Buchanan of Summit, ribs fractured and legs cut.

william Buchanan of Summit, ribs fractured and legs cut.
Lather Buchanan, son of William, ankle sprained.
Benjamin H. Buchanan of Great Bend, hephew of William, hands, face, and legs burned.
The Buchanans had just returned from Carbondale, where they had been to attend the funeral of a son of Williams, and had taken this as the only train by which they could reach the old man's residence that night.

The engineer and dreman of the exploding locomotive were blown away from the wreck, but singularly escaped alive. Michael Cooper, the engineer, was very badly hurt in his head, and now lies in a dangerous condition. He was reported dead this morning: but the rumor I have ascertained was premature. He lives here and has a family.
Charles Underwood, the fireman, was badly cut about his head and injured about his hips. He lives at Summit.

SAVING THE CARS NOT ALREADY ON FIRE.

SAVING THE CARS NOT ALREADY ON FIRE.

No. 5 passenger train, bound west, arrived at the spot in a few minutes after the explosion, and with the assistance of her locomove the cars not already on fire, as mentioned above, were hauled to a safe distance. Locomotive No. 258 ran back to the station for assistance.

A relief train was quickly made up, and Drs. Tingley, Smith, Leetle, and Culrane, with a number of citizens, hastened to the relief of the sufferers. The wounded were all brought to the Susquelanna depot and cared for. Those not seriously injured were sent to their homes this morning. offin provided by the Company, and will be sent Deposit to-night. His wife arrived here this

JAMES CONNOLLY, ONE OF THE PAINTERS, who delivered an entertaining speech. He was not a polished speaker, as he had not passed through Yale, and it was possible he might be caught tripping in the rules of oratory, but he thought he could be understood. Legislators say we don't know what we want; that we are impractical. There have been many bilis presented to the Assenbly, one of which was to permit the Crispins to make a decent living. Snoemaking has been done in the State Penitentiary, the profits of which go to the contractors, and that has been greater than the entire expenses of the State prisons. The workingmen of New York suffer by the competition, and they are the only class who do sufer. There were bills before them requiring that the employees of the city government be paid at the first of the month, or within five days thereafter. They say there is something wrong in that, and they can't pass it. Well, the wrong is this: If the bill was made a law, the grubbers and usurers around the public offices would be deprived of the opportunities of BUYING YOUR VOUCHLES at ten or fifteen per cent. discount. It would destroy a pretty business for these sharks. The Committee of Ways and Means, Old Sait, chairman, denied us investigation of the chapsor against persons who stole building maternals from the State; not only this, but waylad and maltreated our witnesses. They bought the editors of the Albany papers. We found one honest entire them and the call to the read of the capposide to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in good order. It is she was supposed to be in g THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

The Police Board Showing up One of the Peculiarities of the Excise Law.

The Police Commissioners discussed the following from the Board of Excise:

Fercet, Persistent, darrent, and open violation of study previously of the favore law, 1) large numbers of liquor desicrs and saloon keepers, throughout this city, demands proup and edicient action on the part of these entreates with the duty of enforcing the observance of the law and the preservation of order in the community; therefore,

**Lead of the law and the preservation of order in the community; therefore,

**Lead of the law and the preservation of order in the community; therefore,

**Lead of the law and the preservation of order in the community; therefore,

**Lead of the law and the preservation to easie instructions to be issued to the several police capitains, that they shall compel all places within their residence he predented when liquors, also, or when are soin, to be kept closed on Sunday, and this float pledges its compelation to

The entire Reform ticket of Staten Island was elected by large majorities. A delegation of the neople banked The Sun yesterday for exposing the franks of the corrupt lings. They said that they do not intend to rest satisfied with the success of their ticket, but that

THE AMERICAN PARADE.

Washington's Birthday to be Celebrated with Spirit-Proof that the Police Super-intendent has Learned his Lesson. The Grand Lodge Committee on the

Washington Birthday parade, and delegates from the several subordinate lodges, met last evening in Military Hall, in the Bowery, Mr. John Jackson, Past Master of Apprentice Boys Lodge, No. 7, in the chair. Empire, Washington, New York, Protestant Boys', Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Apprentice Boys', Columbia, Waldense

New York, Protestant Boys', Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Apprentice Boys', Columbia, Waldense, Henry Clay, Killman, Phoenix, No Surrender, True Sons of Liberty, Oriental, Long Island, and Yonkers Lodges were represented.

The committee which had been appointed to confer with the Order of United American Mechanics reported progress, but informally said that they believed, after conferring with Vice-President Waterbury, that that body would join them in the parade on the 22d Inst.

Mr. John H. Johnson, of Protestant Boys No. 4 reported that he had waited on the Mayor, who had received him courteously, and referred him to the Superintendent of Police. He waited on the latter, and informed him that the procession wouldstart at H.A. M. from Washington Parade ground, right reating on Fifth avenue. The Superintendent said he would attend to it, and furnish the usual escort.

It was voted that a committee be appointed to wait on Capt. Caffry, of the Thirty-seventh street police and request him to give Washington Lodge No. 2 an escort from Twenty-ninth street, the headquarters of the Lodge. Several members, however, said that they would go to the rendezvous, without any essort, as they did not wish to seem to be afraid to parade.

The dress to be worn is dark cloth, high hats, white gloves, and a badge on the left breast bearing the name of the lodge in gold letters, with a rosette of red, white and blue ribbons, and a star in the centre, and gold frince at the bottom; no banners or other insignia to be borne in the procession, the American Ilag, and the Holy Bible excepted.

Several organizations will turn out with the Association, among them the Washington Continental Guard, the Ancient Order of Redmen, the Ninth Ward Union Club, numbering 150 men, and the Loyal Orange A-sociation. About 4,000 men will turn out altogether.

Several regiments have been invited to participate in the parade.

On motion of Bro, McGee, the Secretary was directed to inform the Governor of the parade.

Several regiments have been invited to participate in the parade.

On motion of Bro. McGee, the Secretary was directed to inform the Governor of the parade, leaving it to his Excellency's discretion to do what he pleased in the premises.

It was announced that Yonkers Lodge No. 31 would be escorted by a military company, and that various lodges from Albuny, Buffalo, Syracuse, and other portions of the State, and the lodges of Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, and Orange, N. J., will also parade.

The line of march is to be advertised in The Sun two days before the parade. It is from the Washington parade ground to Eighth street and Broadway, thence through Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, thence to Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, thence to Eighth avenue down to Fourteenth street, thence to Lincoln's monument, where the procession is to be reviewed by the Hon. Louis B. Hussey of Newburgh, Grand Master of the State.

THE ALABAMA ERUPTION.

If America Wants Money from England, She

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the British member of the Geneva Board, approves the Government's refusal to admit the claims for indirect damages.

Mr. William Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents last night, dwelt at some length on the Alabama case. Alluding to the claim of the United States for indirect damages, he said England should not bluster nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed that the country to a man had made up its mind if its American cousins wanted money, they would have to come and take it. The London *Times* considers the situation to-

day more satisfactory. It denies that the quarrel was sprung because Gladstone feared the effect of the intrigues of Disraeli and Dilke, for nothing could be more unpopular in England.

The Daily Telegraph does not credit the report that a reply to Lord Granville's note has arrived from Washington. It thinks the American Cabinet will wait until the text of the note is received by mail before making a formal answer.

The Daily News, of this morning, has a special despatch from Rome, which says Gen. Sherman, at his reception by the King of Italy, assured his Majesty that the Alahama question would be peacefully and finally settled by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

The London comic papers, Funch, Fan, and Judy, print carteons in Leuling the presentment of the American claims for increated damages.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Sir Edward Thornton, in conversation with a genileman of prominence yesterday, said he apprehended no serious d'fircuity between the United States and Great Britain respecting the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, and he believed that the missunderstanding will be satisfactorily adjusted. day more satisfactory. It denies that the quar-

THE GREAT SNOW BLOCKADE.

The Severest Winter ever Known on the Plains—An Authentic Statement from the Pacific Railread Company.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb 14.—The following tatement of the history and condition of the mion Pacific snow blockade is furnished by that

en made to erect fences on the oppo-

first down to the late. It has a beginner extend that manual thore must be provided to reclaim the trade, with all possible despits a new trains were made out with a commindation or the recent provides and the state of the sta

Ning Soutsbeld—G. J. Greenfield, by 109 majority, over D. Keeley.

This circs to Richmond county an entire new Board of San Friedra. The other principal town officers chosen are the following:

Middletown—Town Clerk, C. T. Voss; Justice, B. A. Chilfon; Assessor, William Lockman, Collector, J. D. Dix Catleton—Town Clerk, C. T. NetCarthy; Justice, B. A. Chilfon; Assessor, M. Wheeler; Collector, C. W. Kennedy.

Northneid—Town Clerk, A. M. La Forge; Justice, Thomas Saidder; Assessor, A. Croeperon; Collector, C. W. Kennedy.

Northneid—Town Clerk, J. La Forge; Justice, Thomas Saidder; Assessor, A. Croeperon; Collector, C. W. Ball; Assessor, J. C. Disoway; Collector, H. H. Segans.

Southfield—Town Clerk, J. L. Keenan; Justice, W. S. Ball; Assessor, J. C. Disoway; Collector, H. H. Segans.

Southfield—Town Clerk, J. L. Keenan; Justice, W. S. Garr, Ison.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Cincinnati, Convention.

Cincinnati, Convention deniced the late Missouri Liberal Convention deniced the Convention deniced by the late of the Smith Invalidation of the Smi

ONE PRIEST'S SIGNATURES.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST THE REV. EREND FATHER CARO.

Clergyman Giving a Check on a Bank Where he has no Funds Sicaling the Rerrespondence of The Sun.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Feb. 14.-Father Caro, a Catholic priest, located formerly to preside over the Cold Spring, Putnam county, par-ish, but latterly the paster of St. Peter's Church at Poughkeepsie, from which latter charge he was recently ejected by Archbishop McCloskey of New York in consequence of some trouble with a schoolmaster, has been made a party to a lawsuit to which no small amount of scandal is attached.

The allegation against the reverend gentleman is that when he presided over the Cold Spring parish, he hired one Hennes y to fill in a lot for him, the contract price being \$300. When the work was completed, Father Caro gave Hennessy his check on the Highland National Bank, Newburgh, for the amount. The check Hennessy handed over to one Purdy in payment of a debt, taking Purdy's receipt for the same. The latter presented the check at the counter of the Highland Bank and was informed that Father Caro had no money in that institution.

FATHER CARO'S THERE SIGNATURES.

Purdy immediately returned to Cold Spring and had an interview with the reverend father, who looked at the check and said, "Oh, I see now what the trouble is; you see I have three signatures-one is my clerical signature, another my deposit signature, and another my real estate signature. I've put the wrong signature to the

check; let me have it."

Mr. Purdy refused to give up the check until the receipt he had given Hennessy for it was placed securely in his hands.

Subsequently to this, as Hennessy alleges, Father Caro employed William Conroy to pro-cure the check at any cost or sacrifice. Conroy is a desperate, daring character, who, it will be readily remembered, was convicted with John P. Trumpblour, the murderer, who threw Cayenne pepper into the eyes of the Fishkill Bank cashier, and then snatched away his satchel con-

cashier, and then snatched away his satchel containing thousands of bank funds, and in his vain endeavor to escape, shot and murdered the man who undertook to prevent his escape. Both Conroy and Trumpblour are serving terms in State Prison.

Conroy is a cute thief; and in the performance of the work for which Father Caro employed him he showed shrewdness and sagacity. In several attempts he was unsuccessful; but at last he manœuvred the thing so that the victory was won and the much-coveted check was safely placed in the hands of the reverend Caro.

HOW THE CHECK WAS SECURED.

was won and the much-coveted check was safely placed in the hands of the reverend Caro.

How THE CHECK WAS SECURED.

This is the way it was accomplished: Jimmy Hennessy, the holder of the receipt for the check, is an old and unsuspecting, hard working laboring man. One bright summer evening he was invited by Caro to call at his residence. This Mr. Hennessy did. On his arrival all was congenial and gay on the part of Father Caro. Shortly after Conroy made his appearance. For some time Mr. Hennessy was made the reciplent of his apparent happy host's convivality, suddenly the matter of the check and the receipt was broached. Caro and Conroy both tantalized and bantered the unsuspicious Jimmy until they forced him to exclaim:

"He jabers I have the receipt; it's home, and I'll go for it to convince ye's that I've got it."
Hennessy thereupon went home after the receipt, and when he returned he drew it from his pocket, saying as he did: "There, do ye's believe it now?" As he held it up in front of him Father Caro advanced, and in an instant snatched the valuable piece of paper from the hands of Hennessy. That was the last time that the poor old man ever laid eyes upon it. The reverend Caro had now accomplished his object, and he defied Hennessy to prosecute him. He took the receipt to Purdy and cecurred the check with the wrong signature attached to it.

HENNESSY'S SUIT AGAINST FATHER CARO.

with the wrong signature attrached to it.

HENNESSY'S SUIT AGAINST FATHER CARO.

Hennessy has now brought a suit against Father Caro for the recovery of this money, and for money due him as wages. He was in the employ of Father Caro from the 15th of September, 1863, to the 4th of May, 1848. He again entered into an agreement with Father Caro to work for \$5 per month and clothing, under which agreement he worked from the 18th of September, 1868, to the 10th of October, 1870, and during that time the plaintiff's attorney claims he can show that the neighbors had to give Jinmy stockings, gloves, and all sorts of clothing to keep him comfortable. He also sues to recover this part of his wages, which is honestly due. Judge Wheaton of Pough-keepsie is counsel for Father Caro, and E. J. Owen of Cold Spring for Hennessy. Counsellor

Philatricivitta, Peb. 14. The explusion of arrel of causatthis inorang set fire to F. Roedo o.'s shoe factory on North Third street, Roedo tack, valued at \$50,000, was districted, insured though Mr. Boson, on post from a tofus atony wind